PROBLEMS FOR JERSEYMEN.

THE WORK OF RECOUNTING THE BALLOTS.

SEDUCING RAILROAD FARES FOR WORKING PROPLE -MORRIS AND ESSEX TAXES-THE MILE QUES-

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14 .- The result of the count of the ballots in the HIId Assembly District of de County, giving the election to Carroll, the Labor and Democratic can-lidate, adds to the advantage the Democrate have had in the members-elect of the next Legislature. Another ose district is to be recounted, that which is now reorded to favor of Walther (Dem.), of this county. He was returned as elected by two plurality, and it is reamanip certain that there will be enough changes in the second wither to defeat him or double this majority. There is one indication that the result may be in favor topublican. In one district there are ten votes no counted for, and the district has a large Republican ty. The chances are that the missing ballots ild be largely Republican, but, of course, there is no build it result in favor of the Republican, Mr. Jones, to Legislature would stand 40 Democrata. 289 Republicans and 1 Labor. At present the Democrate have 41. There will be a recount in Salem, where the Democratic candidate had teen majority, according to the official returns, but Republicans place small confilence in a result in their

thirreen majority, according to the efficial returns, but Republicans piace small conditions in a result in their Eavor there. Recounts in the Senatorship vote, now Republican, and the Assembly vote, now Democratic, will also be made in Atlantic County, but changes there are not anticipated.

The present outlock is that the Labor Assemblyman will have the casting vote, and he has only said that he would vote for a candidate who would suit his district. He will probably have independent associates. Assemblyman M. Lurg in (Dem.), of Hudson, has intimated his purpose to join the Labor movement, and there may be others. In that case a peculiar and exciting contest may be expected acts winter. The Legislature will meet a filler will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for there will be a decided advantage in Deth parties, for the removerable of the nomination; for since the election there have been mentioned. There is also the rumor that Senator MePherson is to count of Decidence of the nomination; for since the election there have been mentioned. There would be an enumerated the production to the Cabines and make two vacables, in which case there would be an enumerated the production to the production of the production of the decident of the production of th

duction is enthusiastically received, not for what it complishes immediately. but because it is considered eginning of a reduction to ten cents which will exend over all the day and be without any dimitation. ratiroad officials themselves practically admit this and their main excuse for not making the reduction at once is the difficulty of providing sufficient trains without more time and attention than the subject has yet re-selved. Both Newark and Elizabeth expect a large toerease in population as the reduction becomes more widely known, and there will be something of a boom in building next apring in both places. Etisabeth, not-withstanding her municipal bankruptey, has had a large ercase in the number of dwellings constructed in the at year and there is a cheerful feeling prevailing there. The investigation of the Morris and Essex tax quesion is now progressing rapidly and the State Board of Assestors have, finally received aid from the company in the work. A state ment prepared by the company has been submitted. It clears the way for more effective work by the State authorities. The difference of the subject it volved is in relation to the equipment of the road. The company has been taxed for accounted from the subject it volved is in relation to the equipment of the road. The company has been taxed for accounted from the equipment grew rapidly, and amounted then to \$12,000,000 but it included some real estate and other property which the State claims is properly observed by any railford man unless he meant to swell the equipment account enormously and to reduce the account of "cost of road." The company has retained the amounts charged to equipment account more monely and to reduce the account of "cost of road." The company has retained the amounts charged to equipment account of worst of road." The company has retained the amounts charged to equipment account and the equipment account account account and the equipment account account and the equipment account account account and the equi es ors have finally received and from the company in

the company to accept the literation which threatens to be so expensive for the corporation.

The milk question continues to be agitated. Farmers ask why they are paid only three and four certs, and consumers beg to be informed why they should pay ten cents a quart in view of the first-mentioned fact. An instance is where a milk man drives to a larmer's hard, one-quarter of a mile from his own house, receives 200 quarts of milk, pays four and one-haif cents a quart for fit, then delivers it at the houses in a city less than three miles away at t-n cents a quart, beginnin; work at 4:30 a.m. and finishing at 11 a.m. His profits, allowing for shrinkage and waste, are \$10 a day, and his expenses are the maintenance of two horses and wagen, and the second horse is nardly necessary. He could easily carry more milk to one wayon. The milkuna clears \$9 a day and the farmer, if he works full twelve hours a day, can make about \$4, and out of that pays insurance, hierest and taxes on property used in his business valued at twenty or thirty times the amount invested by the milk-man.

IRON, COAL AND THANSPORTATION.

PRICES AND POOLS FOR NEXT YEAR -CARS WANTED -SPEKING NATURAL GAS.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 14.-Owing to the enormous production of iron by the Thomas fron Combeen looked to name prices for the season. Last year at this time, when prices began to fluctuate and the Darket was in an unsettled condition, this firm went before buyers with a price lower than the highest market rate, but it established a rate, and the advances over this were natural. A representative of the company authorizes the statement that there will be an adpany authorizes the statement that there will be an advance next year by the company of \$1 per ton over current rates, which will be about \$21 per ton. They have orders booked for eighteen mouths ahead, and even the smallest producers are booked up on orders for several mouths. The producers state that this advance will not rive them much profit, as the cost of making fron now

further advances on ore and other materials.

The Lebich Valley is certainly entitled to first position among the industrial sections of Eastern Pennsyla few days ago, and now it has not an idle furnace in its whole length. The furnace proprie ors state that besause of this general resumption of work they are em-Derrassed by a scarcity of competent labor to man their works, and special inducements are to be offered to good

will average 75 cents per ton more than it was at the

ne time last year and that they b v been warned of

Inborers to come here.

The new management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is about completing arrangements which will be of great pecuniary benefit to that corporation. This company has 106 furnaces in the yikill Valley, and of this number thirty-seven are out of blast and have been so for years. Toese are to be leased, and upon terms which will be satisfactory to the lessor and lessee. Many of them are sadiy out of repair, but the leasing parties are to make the necessary repair and deduct the same from the rout. It has been estimated that at the lowest calculation these furnaces are worth to the Reading Raticoad Company to freights alone \$25,000 a year each, or nearly \$1,000,000 for the whose number now idie. It is also proposed to lease the from ore tands of the company upon royalty. These lands, consisting of 21,000 acres are in the Putnam Valley lands, consisting of 21,000 acres are in the Putnam Valley near West Point, N.Y.; the Cumber and Valley of this State, and in West Virginia. It is estimated that nearly \$300,000 a year will be derived from this source atom.

The effort to pool the soft coal product next year has thus far proven a failure. The meeting held in Beltimore, in which all the companies represented in the old soit coal pool took part, resulted in an adjournment without anything having been accomplished. Still an other pool is taked about which will take in the river coal interts about Pitaburg, and yet another that will fuciant the inners of illimois and Onto. In the meaning time the trade in this class of fuel is contending sgainst time the trade in this class of fuel is contending sgainst aduly increasing production, which is affecting prices. The struggle for anthractic tonnairs is corrinous, and all lines of railway penetrating the sections of this State where that fuel is preduced are rounds; inces into new territory. The Pennsylvania and Luigh Valley lines are the most solive is those extensions at this line, especially the former, which has not new these surveyed down into the Schnylkini ractor right into the torritory of the Reading and Pennsylvania. The amount of anthractic united this year and marketed will be about 34,000,000 tons and this represents a total of coal, dirt, rock and slate lifted from the bowle of the earth in its production of 50,000,000 time.

lifted from the bowls of the earth in its production of \$\overline{O}_0.000\$ toos.

It is stated that thousands of business of produce and tons of other perishable stuff are rotting to the railway stations because there is not sufficient means of transportation. The Baitimore and Quio and Pennsylvania Railroad companies have been informed by the soft coal producers that their contracts are in peril and that the railroad companies will be held responsible if they are lost. Manufacturers are complaining of the damage they are suffering from the delays in delivering fuer ray materials, and it is understood that the railroad companies will make a special effort to relieve them.

It is estimated that no less than two hundred manufactories of different kinds now in the East, having an

employing capacity of 10,000 hands, will be remove Pitisburg uext year to got the benefit of natural The difference in cost of coal a 1d gas fuel has been a mated to be one fourth less in favor of the gas.

THE KENTUCKY BLECTION.

SIGNIFICANCE OF REPUBLICAN GAINS—THE VOTE IN LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12 .- The Republicans have gained two Congressmen in Kentucky, and reduced three other districts to the doubtful column. It was a day's good work, and its influence will reach far out into the future. In this, the V:h District, Willeon carried the the luture. In this, the Vin District, willison carried the city, the first Republican majority ever given in the history of Louisvhile, but county precincia, not over sixteen miles away, with delly mail facilities, were k-pt back three days, and in the official count there is an apparent majority of 140 votes for Caruth. Many Republicant think that Wilson was houseful alouted and that the rethink that Willson was honestly elected, and that the refavor; but here in Kentucky, where all the machinery for investigating and counting the vote is in the name of the Democrats, a small majority can easily be reversed The vote in Kentucky is significant. It shows that a on as the sectional idea is wiped away and the malice and hatred encendered by the wir are removed from politics. Kentucky will be a doubtful State. It is true that since the war Kentucky has given a majority for every Democratic candidate, but the lines have never been drawn; the people voted individual preferences without a thought of party principles. The vote on November 2 had a greater importance. The politicians forced Free Trade into the issue and upon that question

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP-OFFICERS OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

HARTFORD, Nov. 14-The organizations of the House of Representatives can be readily fore-shadowed. Milion M. Shamway, of Killingly, who had been announced as a candidate for the Speakership, has withdrawn, and Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich. will be the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus, and be elected Speaker easily, as the majority in the House is 31, according to the tast revisions, with all ties voted off. Colonel Hoyt is a man of experience as a parliamentarian, a rising, go-aheat sort of man who will not allow the business of the House to drag under his administration, and he has wide know-ledge of the members elect. In accordance

MR, LACOMBE GIVES THEM THE LAW ON THE SUB-

J CT-THEIR REPLY.
Corporation Counsel Lacombe wrote to the Ladies' Sutrage Committee recently, explaining the texal reasons why tuspectors of election caunot allow women to register. He said that the act, chapter 675, of the laws of 1872, now incorporated in the Consolidation Act, chapter 410, of 1882, provides that the inspectors "shall receive the applications for registration of such male residents of their several election districts as there are, or on the day of election next folentitled therein, and who shall personally present them-selves, and such only." Mr. Lacombe as a that the in-

selves, and such only." Mr. Lacombe says that the inspectors are thus forbidden to receive the applications
of female residents for registration. Should they receive such they would violate the very law which creates
their office.
"It may be," he said in closing, "that the statute is
unconstitutional, because it practically disfrancishes
some class of legal voters, but the administrative officer,
who is appointed under it to carry out its provisions,
cannot requisited it."
The committee in reply says in part:

Their sole design and effect is to forbid registration of absentees.

If your version was right, the inspectors would be forbidden to register any one whom they did not know to be a voter; for the section, on your construction, would prevent their "receiving application" for register from any one not unquestionably qualified, though they sit purposedy to accertain who a so.

The word "male" in that section does not forbid t einspectors to receive application from female residents. That part of the section was drawn when women did not know nor claim their rights, and hence its framers did not think it nection to require applications to be received from female qualined voters.

Other reasons are given, and the reply is aimed by Kate Palmer Stearns, Annice Holmes, Eliza B, Burnz and Callsta Doty.

NO TIME TO WAIT ON A COLORED MAN. A broad - shouldered, dark - skinned negro cent into a well-known coffee and cake restaurant last evening and took a seat at one of the square little tables. The black man wore a tall hat, a thick beaver overcost, his collar and cuffs shone respiendent, his black tie was scrupulously adjusted and he carried a light cane—in short, his attire was faultiess and his bearing resemuted that of a statesman of the old school. He waited for a watter to come. The place was comfortably full. Printers, sailors, a fireman, a policeman and newspaper writers sat around at the other tables. In one corner a City Hall Park tramp nodded pitifully in his sleep. Behind the counter the stout proprietor and his son took in the dimes and quarters and supplied the corps of waiters with beef and beans and steaming cups

The negro waited patiently for a waiter. The minutes sped by and still no waiter went near his table. They all kept away as if it had been touched with a peatiential disease. Ten minutes passed. The black man set ad the white-aproned servers of victuals wastfully as et all the went back and fourth with armsful of plates of they went back and fourth with armsful of plates of they went back and fourth with armsful of plates of they were just busy enough not to see him. Twenty minutes had telaped and the negro was still waiting or a waiter. The patrons of the place who were there when he cut-red had all cateu, pairs their bills and departed. A new set of men sat at the tables. Even the park tramp hat been taken by the collar and rudsly mustled into the street to fluish his map. Twenty-five minutes had gone and the neary waited still, wistfully cyeing the waiters, and just too busy to notice him.

Thirty minutes after he extered the place the colored man rose, buttoned up his beaver overcoat, cast a hungry look at the big round of corned beef behind the counter, the pains of brew beaus and the cups of steaming coffee and passed out into the street to find a messi claewhere.

"I thought he was gon' to set there till he had turned white," remarked a waiter in an undertone to a constomer as the colored man climbed the stairs. The negro waited patiently for a waiter. The minutes

A temperance meeting, under the auspices of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference Temperance Scotety, was held in the Jane Street Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. William C. Smith presided Last spring the Conference appointed him special agent to devote all his time to the interests of the Society. He reported the work as progressing favorably all over the State. The Rev. Mr. Lawre co. of Stroklyn, and the Rev. N. B. Thompson, pastor of the church, assisted in the service. The Rev. Dr. McGregor, of rooklyn, delivered an audress, confining his remarks to the swils of intemperance, leaving others, as he said, to suggest the remedies. He produced the customary formidatele array of statistics, showing the growing evil results of intemperance. The Rev. D. W. Couch followed him and founded his remarks on the murder in Sioux City, Ia., on August 6, of the Rev. George C. Haddock, the Methodist preacher and temperance agilator, while conducting a crusade there against the liquor traffic. SHOWING THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER MILLER.

THE RECEIPTS PROM TOBACOO, LIQUORS AND OLSO MARGARINE-LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED. MARGARINE—LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Joseph S. Miller,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted his
annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is an
elaborate document of 115 printed pages and gives a
detailed account of the operations of the Internal Revenue Service in the last decal year, as compared with
previous years. The receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30. 1886, were \$116.902.869 as compared with \$112.421,121 for the year 1885, \$121.590.039 for the year 1884, \$144.553.344 for the year 1883, and \$146.523,273 for e year 1882. A statement of withdrawale for consumption in the last year as compared with the preced ing year shows a large increase in all articles of tion except suuff, of which there was a decrease of 195.747 ibs. The principal increase was in cigara, clearettes and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of colection was \$4,299,485, being about 3.6 per cent of the amount collected. The collections during the previous year cost \$4,455,430, or about 3.9 percent of the amount year cost \$4.455, 430, or about 3.9 percent of the amount collected. The receipts for the first three months of the present facal year were \$28,904,904, an increase of \$230,441 over the receipts for the corresponding period of last year. The increase was mainly on tobacco and fermented liquors, although there was a small increase in the receipts from appirits Jiatilled from applea, peaches and grapes. The principal decrease was in the tax on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes, and n the special retail dealers' tak.

It is estimated that the sum of \$119,000,000 will be collected during the current fiscal year from the various ources of internal revenue. In making this estimate Commissioner Miller savs his office is much embarrassed by the presence of a new source of revenue, oleomergar me, and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, the number of factories engaged in making it and the number of persons or firms engaged in selling the product as whole-sale and retail dealers. It was estimated that the re-ceipts for the last fiscal year would be not less than \$115,000,000. The actual receipts exceed that sum by

ternal revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year, 537 persons have been arrested on their information, property to the value of \$136.805 has been reported by them for seizure, and \$124.020 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. The num-ber of lilieit stills seized during the year was 564, and the number of person employed therein arrested was Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, The amount spent during the year in detecting and punishing persons for violations of internal tevenue laws was \$42,561. Properly to the value of \$286,982 was sented

during the year for violations of law.

At the close of the year, June 30, 195 officers, clerks and the amount paid for their salaries was \$248,810. At the close of the year ended June 30, 1885, the number of persons so employed was 220, and the amount paid for salaries in that year was \$284,591. During the year ended June 30, 1884, there were 241 persons employed, and the payments on account of their salaries was The Commissioner says that notwithstand ing this reduction in the force the work of the office is m good shape.

The estimated expenses for the next fleeal year

amount to \$4,236,440, of which \$1,900,000 is for salaries and expenses of collectors, \$1,950,000 for salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors, gangers, storekeepers, etc., and \$266.440 for salaries of officers and employes of the Commissioner's office. Several items are ometted in the above statement. The estimates for salaries of collectors are baset on an esti-mate of their probable collections. The estimates for the Commissioner's office include an appropriation for an additional chief of division, an increase of force rendered necessary by the oleomargarine law. The Commissioner also recommends the appropriation of the sum of \$5,000 as salaries, for two stamp agents at \$1,000, and two counters at \$900, to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers, as provided by the act of Angust 5, 1886. The number of stamps issued during The amount of taxes collected from tobacco in the last fiscal year was \$27,907,362. This includes internal revenue taxes imposed on imported manufactured to bacco and shuff, and on cigars and cigarettes. The increase of collections for the last fiscal year over those for the previous year was from mapufactured tobacco, \$865,025; cigars and cigarettes, \$381,550; special taxes, \$53.698. The amount of direct tax still due is \$2.568,939, apportlened among the States as follows: Alabama, \$511.028; Arkansas, \$107.184; Colorado, \$715; Fiorida, \$72.762; Arkansas \$107.184; Colorado, \$7.15; Fiorida, \$72.762 Georgia, \$166,384; Mississippi, \$302.046; North Carolina, \$193.742, South arouna, \$141,174; Tennes-see, \$277.493; Texas, \$174,265. Utah, \$66,982; Vir-gina, \$286,662; Weshington Perritory, \$3.487. The Commissioner recommends that after the direct tax ac-counts are finally adjusted suits be justifuted on the counts are finally adjusted suits or instituted on the bonds of the delinquent commissioners for the recovery of amounts collected by them and not accounted for. The number of disalleries recisiered during the year was 6.242, and the number operated 6.034. Of this number 5,075 were fruit distilleries. The total spirit-

promising cap out of grain an uncertain experiation on Sequential or author discillaries operated period of 1.1880, was 282,92 callons a day. The product 1.1880, was 282,92 callons a day. The emitter of 1.1880, was 282,92 callons a day. The emitter of 2.1881, and of 2.29 in the united of 2.29 were operated, in a wind of 2.29 in the united of 2.29 were operated, in a wind of 2.29 in the united of 2.29 in the united of 2.29 in the control of 2.29 in the united of 2.29 in the product of the previous fixed products, and 8.30 in the number operated of the previous fixed and 5.075 operated, and united the proviour year. There were 5.101 fruit distillered the proviour year. And 8.30 in the number operated of the previous fixed and of 2.29 in the product of 1.29 in the product of 2.29 in the product of 1.29 in the product of 1.20 in the product of 1

By requiring them to stamp and brand all their productions, and to keep such nocks as will indicate the destination of their products such products can be followed to the desders, and through the dealers to the entourers. At the same time, by the use of a system of exchanging stamps similar to that now in operation as to distinct spirits, the article may be resulty identified by the consumer without necessitating the imposition of a second tax.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIAN SAYS MAHONE IS RESPONSIBLE-HOW THE VICTORY WAS WON. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14(Special).-The stream of explanations of the unexpected result of the Virginia, elections has not yet run dry. That shrewd politici n Cougresamen Barbour, attributes the crushing defeat of his party to disantisfaction with the Administration. Another Virginia Democrat ascribes it to the influence and activity of Mr. Barbour's old antagonist, Senator Mahone. He says that Mahone had his scouts all over the State and they reported to him at the close of the canvass that the Democrats were confident of their success. On Friday before the election the neuro leaders in every precines in the State got their orders, which were to see that the full Republican vote was polled on election day, but not to begin to vote before 1 o'clock, so late that if the Democrots did take the alarm they could not get their vote out in time to save the State. These orders were obeyed to the letter. District in particular the colorest vote was fully as heavy as in 1884, when Blaine was running for Presi-

District in particular the const.

heavy as in 1884, when Blaine was running for President, and in every other district was the same. The result was that between over-confidence and dislike of the present Administration, the Democrate have only three members of Congress out of ten. The Virginian added:

"And that's not the worst of it either. If the next Presidential election should happen to be thrown into the House of Representatives the vote of Virginia would be given to the Republican candidate and that would be afficient to turn the tide. I told our people that Mahone was too quiet, and I knew that he was meditating mischief. He presended to be little interested in things. He said he thought perhaps the Republicans might carry the Petersburg District and all that. He completely fooled our people, though I tolink he himself was surprised at the result, for his success was greater than row he had imagined. He is now surpry that he did not run for Congress in the Petersburg District himself. But he minks he had grey enough, or he has landed six straight-out Republicans into the House from Virginia. I wish the devil had him."

THE TREASURY AXE ABOUT TO FALL. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Mr. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had a long conference with President Cleveland ves critay at which it was deelded to retire Lewis G. Martin, the Supervising Special Agent here, as soon as his successor is chosen. The most prominent name mentioned in connection with the appointment is that of Special Agent Crowley, of Chirago, who is said to be "a most efficient officer, and of sterling character, conspicuous ability, and honest to the core." Mr. Marti- is charged with pigeon-holing reports, and, in the interest of certain official friends, endeavor ing to amother investigation into undervaluation and fraud on the customs revenue, from which manufactmers have suffered for many years. It is said that Mr. Martin has been kept in office through the deal with the friends of Scuator Gorman and the Baltimore Republicans. He is charged with treachery to his party, and his relegation to private life will be halled with delicht by a large number. He has Appraiser McMuilen, the former examiner in the hardware and cutlery section, to suffe the investigation and thus prevent the exposure and prosecution that mus follow. The same applies to wire rod, iron ore, black silks, silk and cotton handkerchiefs and diamonds. Finding that he could not succeed, although he was backed by Special Agents Tingle and Tichnor, both of whom are an order issued by Mr. Faircalld by which Special Agent Hanlon was to be relevated to the inhospitable shores of New-Brunewick to investigate some imaginary fraudand thus put tae Departiment to great expense and stop entirely the exposure of the scandals and rascalities laid bare by the investigation in which Social Agents Hanlon and Osborn are now engaged. Preliminary reports by those officers, particularly those of the latter, sent from various cities in Europe, show a state of commercial immortality that, without the testimony and records, would be incredible. Upon the facts being brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Fressury he at once suspended the order to Mr. Hanlon to proceed to the Canadian maritime provinces and ordered him to go on with his present work. an order issued by Mr. Faircalld by which Special Agent

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE DIFFUSION PROCESS

MESSAGE OF CHIEF BUSHYHEAD. -The Interior Depart-MESSAGE OF CHIEF BUSICHEAD — The Interior Department to-day received a copy of the fourth annual message of D. W. Busyhead, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territors, to the National Council sitting at Tableq 1. November 2, 1886. The most important feature of the message is the recommendation that the thirty Indian tribes in the Territory form a confederation for the purpose of anticipating and resisting the pissage by Congress of an act creating a Territory out of "No Man's Land" and portions of Indian Territors.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster-Gen-FOURTH CLASS POSIMASTERS.—The Postmaster-General mas appointed among others the following fourth-class Dostmasters: J. M. Piper, at Newburg Villase, Me.; I. W. Sawyer, at North Yarmonth. Me.; George W. Wallace, at Compton, N. H.; John H. Copp. at Galfs-town Centre, N. H.; I. M. Locke, at North Barrington, N. H.; A. B. Tyler, at Hartrord, N. Y.; Cornelius Barri-hart, at Walker Valley, N. Y. C. L. Bryant, at Shorts-ville, N. Y.

CALLED TO A CHURCH IN NEW-YORK. MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.-Tue Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, pastor of the Westminster Church, has under constiteration a call from the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, New-York. The latter church is Presbyterian Church, New York. Institute courter is not so large as Westminster. The invitation, however, contemplates an increased salary and induces the use of a good parsonage. Dr. Sample has been in Minneapolis over twenty years.

The Twenty third Street Church has been without a pastor for several months, the Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White having resigned to become secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection.

MR. BEECHER'S VIEWS OF THE BIBLE. In his sermon yesterday morning Mr. Beecher said that the attacks of outspoken infidels on the Bible did less harm than the efforts of men who obstructed the real meaning

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH IN NEW-YORK STATE. Joseph J. G'Donchie, of Tummany Hall, reported by The "Can the Democrate carry the claim in 1888!" he was

"Can the Democrate carry the state in 1888!" he was asked.

"It depends on the candidates. With Cleveland, if he had been running the first of November, he would have once beaten; the state would have some Republican. I supported Cleveland in 1884 and worked for him. I'd been for Flower, but he add 'n avee a better friend in the campaign than I. But if he had been in this last election the state would have done Republican."

"How is Blathe in New York!"

"It he had been running this November he would have carried it against anybody. No correcting himself, not against thin No one can beat fift; be tat any time against Cleveland, Blathe can set 30,000 more Democratic votes than he got before. Hill can carry the State. They can't beat him. Ho rets the Democratic vote. It's as I told Cleveland, what we want is so get back the Democratic vote. And to hold the others, he aided. But we don't want to noid the others, he aided. But we don't want to Democratic."

"I not Mr. Cleveland tending toward renomination!"

tion?"
"His reputation is to do as he says. We'll use his letter of acceptance against him. We'll use it against him, I tell you. There are 30,000 Democrats who yould for him before who would go to Bisine. I say there is no use; he cannot throw over the workers and the money."

THE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Prom The American Analysi.

A companion marvel to the man in Milan who does not eat is the man, also an Italian, who does not sleep. His name is Massimilano Italian, who does not sleep. His name is Massimilano Italian, who does not sleep. His name is Massimilano Italian, who does not sleep. His name is Massimilano Italian, his home is in Rome, he is lorty two years old, he is a porter, and he his out his time, when not employed in his regular trade, by cobbing. On three days in succession he appeared at a newspaper office and asked that there be printed a paragingh to the effect that he had not slept a wink in eighteen days and nights and declared that he could produce corroborative evicance. He has o'ered to submit to teste of his powers to live without sleep, and is also ready to prove that his strength less not been exhausted by undergoing any indiguing exercise—a long wask for instance. His only anti-soporities are frequent baths in cold water, and now and then a saif of amnonia, a bottle of which is constantly about him. He cats little, and eighteen days of sleeplessness have not, he says, caused the slightest discomfort for him. Certainly, his secret or his method, if all he says is true, is well worth knowing. What would not a new paper man, for instance, give to be able to live like this Ranzeni of Rome? Could the ability to live without eating, like the Sucel of Milan, be also mast-

ered, there would be no longer a chance for the typical man of affairs to complain of the time wasted from business in cating and sleeping.

A DISCOURSE ON TRUE MANHOOD MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY AND HIGH MORAL CON

VICTION NECESSARY TO THE SCHOLAR. ITHACA, Nov. 14 (Special).—One of the most thoughtful and scholarly sermons Collivered before the faculty and students of Cornell University this year was presched to-lay by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Parkburst, o the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New-York. The discourse was on "True Manhood," from Luke II, 52: "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." "It is a part of the perfec tion of anything," said the speaker, "that is be on the route to completer perfection. Christ was a member of the Trinity, and yet there was a trinity already in his fiesh, mind and conscience. One energy was not built up at the expense of another. The Church sacrifices truth and opportunity if it neglects to recognize that bread, grammar, and the decalogue relatures personality. The quality of one's aspirations will be conditioned by the state of the blood corpuscies. Christ expanded harmoniously along the three dimensions of health, head and holimess. To be' is greater than 'To do,' A man does not succeed unless he succeeds in being a man. Manhood is the fluest commodity that can be produced, and when we meet around the casket and discourse memorially upon the dead we recognize that fact. We are careful to avoid any remotest allusions to assets, and we exercise an ingenuity that is sometimes searcely anspected by the mourners in making the most possible of the sallow, spindling growths of manifiness that have lived a choked life amid material engrossments. Flesh lived a cooked life amid material engrossments. Flesh, knowledge and goodness are the three that multiplied into one another make the true man. The body should be treated with respect. An angel rolled back the atome from the Lord's grave, and an angel watched with H a dead body. You cannot observe the chalky-laced, lank-legged creatures that prowi through our city awards will out involuntarily praying for a gift of evangelical virility. Dr. Parkhurst sait that he would not dwell upon the Intellectual factor of manhood, ance keepness is already in the van of boliness. The secular zation of education is a about at the vitals of our humanity. The tree of knowledge is not the tree of life, and the Devit olind-folded Adam by enlightenings him. A man with a moral conviction stands braced against the putars of the universe. There is no such eloquence as the eloquence of personal principle. An idea is an incide, a moral conviction is a lightning rod with an electric charge passing through it. There used to be speeches in Washington that would ring clear across the continent and clear the air for a decade. There are brains enough to talk about vital themes now, but there is a dearth of colossal unral conviction. There is not the Samson there that will flush mirrhilly; for, while he inight like to snake off the Philistines on the roof, he fears more the inconvenience of being dusted by the debrie, and crushed on the under side of the collapse. Time stood athis about a year ago three hours and a half and two continents bent with bated breath while the "Great Commoner" spoke, and the lighting carried his words over land and under the aces to every latitude and longitude. First was the irrestable tribute paid to moral power. The keysione of manhood is not britiancy, but dixing. Discipline is a failure except as it is freighted with the position for a failure except as it is freighted with the position for a failure of the Lord." knowledge and goodness are the three that multiplied of a moral worth. That acholarship alone holy deathy which has its beginnings in the Lord."

THE GASTRONOMIC VALUE OF ODORS.

From The Contemporary Review. The magic and value of gastronomic odors lies in this, that they stimulate the flow of saliva and other alimentary juices, thus making sure that the food caren will be thoroughly utilized in renovating the

eaten will be throughly utilized in renovating the system.

This stimulating effect of gastronomic odors also explains the French saying that the appetite comes while eating, as well as our habit of reserving sweetmeats, nuts, cheese, etc., for the end of a meal, when rich odors are needed to prace up, the flagging appetite. So great and salubrious is the effect of gastronomic odors in stimulating all the glands and functions of the body, that a dinner of savery, fragrant courses may produce in the diner a feeling of warmth and exhibitant or resembling the effects of wine, but with none of the depressing after-effects following excessive induigence in that liquor. And, thus it comes about that the epicure in search of "ignoble pleasure" finds it the source of health and of general contentment with the world.

A few widely prevalent erroneous notions concerning epicures must be corrected in this place. One is that they incline to gluttony and intemperance. But a true epicure would no more dream of taking away the sharp edge of future appetite by over-indulgence than a backer would of opening a tin can with a razor. He

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE DIFFUSION PROCESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Professor Wiley, the chemist of the Acricultural Department, who is a more dream of taking away the sharp day of the forest part of the Acricultural Department, who is a more dream of taking away the sharp day of fitting appetite by over-indiagene than a day of fitting appetite by the caption of the commissioner of Acricultura that his professor will all points of the result was too low. He dislated awinging out the second Louistans "strike" yesterlay. The yield of relativistic too one was 11,100 nounis, or 135 points per four official" sucre of the option of the most commonplace of the points of the points of the points of the point of the points being eaten. The odor of Limburger is inaupportable to many, who, after they have once courageously sinuggled it past the nasal fortress, find it very appetizing and good. But the most curious illustration between exoteric and esoteric edoes, so to speak is the tropical fruit called the durion. Externally it resimbles Limburger in having an intensely disagreeable edor, but during mastication it yields "wafts of flavor that call to mind cream-cheese, onion-sauce, brown sherry, and other incongruities," according to Mr. A. R. Wallace, who adds that "the more you cat of it, the less you feel inclined to stop; in fact, to eat durions is a rare sensation worth a voyage to the East to experience." The disagreeable external odor is in this case evidently neutralized by the fragrance that is set free as the fruit is crushed in the mouth.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Bulgaria Under the Knout was the topic of the regular Constantinopie correspondence in yesterday's SUNDAY TRIBUNE; political, personal and social topics were written on by the Paris correspondent; Mrs. Helen Campbell discussed the Bargain Counter; General Badeau-told of Grant and the Prince of Wales; Mr. Edgar Fawcett continued the Confessions of Claud; a Boston correspondent discussed the present condition of New-England churches; Henry James's new story. "The Princess Casamassima." Professor Baird's history of "The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre." and other books were reviewed; and other features were Anglomania in New-York, Art News and Comments, Gas Still Holds Its Own, Stage, Opera and Play, Stories About People, Among Men of Mark, Current Anecdotes, Among the Churches, etc. Important news topics were as follows:

FORKIGN.—The week in London; the Eastern question; domestic affairs. — Count Kalnoky's statement of the policy of Austria. — Cost of grand opera in Paris and Berlin. — Socialis sbound to have their day. — An effective boyscott by the National League. — Cutting not to invade Mexico. — An American vessel seized in Halfax harbor.

Domestic.—Much stir in Princeton over the sunent; Mrs. Helen Campbell discussed the Bargain Counter; General Badean-told of Grant and the

Current Anecdores, Among the Universe, etc. Important news topics were as follows:

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Domestic,—Much stir in Princeton over the supposed insult to Dr. McCosh by Harvard. — The football game between Princeton and inarvard won by the former, — Militia dispersing mobs of strikers in Chicago. — Disagreement of the jury in the boycotting case at Plymouth, Mass. — Vote of the Georgia Synod activerse to Professor Woodrow. — Young Englishman arrested in Chicago on complaint of an Australian woman. — Report of Solicitor McCue, of the Treasury. — Annual report of General Sheridan. — The official counts in Connecticut. — St. Peter's Cathedral burned in Pritsburg. — City and Suburbas,—Sharp and Richmond asked to see the evidence against them before the Grand Jury. — Waite allowed to visit his home. — Wightman convicted of blackmail. — A woman believed to have been murdered by her husband. — An appeal for a National Labor party. — Realt of the official canvass declared. — Wightman convicted of blackmail. — A woman believed to have been murdered by her husband. — An appeal for a National Labor pages. — Realt of the official canvass declared. — Wightman convicted of blackmail. — A woman believed to have been murdered by her husband. — An appeal for a National Labor pages. — Realt of the official canvass declared. — Wightman convicted of blackmail. — A woman believed to have been murdered by her husband. — An appeal for a National Labor pages. — Realt of the official canvass declared. — Wightman convicted of blackmail. — A woman believed to have been murdered by her husband. — A statue of Queen Victoria proposed. — Mayor Grace asked to appoint women on the School Board. — Gold value of the legative declared

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THE BABY'S IDEA.

From The Youth's Companion.
"I'm 'fraid of the dark!" said Baby, sauggling up to

WHO JEHU BAKER IS.

WHO JEHU BAKER IS.

From The Chicago Madi.

Jehu Baker, who has beaten Bin Morrison for Congress, by the aid of the labor vote, is not, as some people will imagine, an agitator with only a gift for harangulus and no brains. He isn't an agitator at all, but an old man who belonged to the Abe Lincoin coterie of lithnois politicians. He was it Venezuela as the American Munister for nearly twenty years. He had been forgotten and was aitorather lost to sight until some honory Democratic office-seeker hunted for him, found him, and got his job away from him. How sorry a thing it is now for the Democratic party that it everdisturted Jehu Baker; that it did not allow him to vegetate undisturbed in the possession of his little poet at the South An erican capital. Since 1885, when he was recalled, Baker has been existing about the streets of his native town talking ts himself until half of his acquaintances believed that he was crany, He was not crasy. He was

simply plotting against his arch-enemy Bill Morrison In 1886 he beat Morrison for Congress, and in 1868 as did it again. In 1870 he was beaten nimedif. Then Grant appointed him to the South American republic. Old Baker to in the 60°a. He is probably the man does literary taste in the State of Himols. He has with the several clever books, the beat known of which is "The Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans".

NEW FEATURES AT THE AZTEC FAIR.

LARGE NUMBER OF PROPLE VISITED THE EXES BITION YESTERDAY.

The attendance at the Aztec Fair was large yesterday, both in the afternoon and evening. This was better than the management had expected, since no exnibition of any of the handlerafts is given Sunday, nor are any sales made of the curiosities. The Mexicans were all there in their several booths in their native garb, however; the chocolate-colored baby behaved about as it does on week days, and the crewi secured to flind plenty to interest them in viewing the fair as a

Several new features have been added to the fair which will lend to it additional interest. Along that side of the room opposite the exhibit of genuine Astee relies long tables have been ranged covered with samples of the modern manufactures of Mexico. No more striking proof could be afforded of the conservatism and lack of originality of the Mexican people than is revealed by the similarity that exists be-twen the almost pre-historic potteries of the Catees and those of modern times. The only striking dis-ference consists in the decoration of the pottery, in which the ancient avanages also in a striking of the contract. which the ancient examples clearly carry of the

The modern work shows the infusion of the Spanish love for gaudy solors. Potteries are still hand made in Mexico and each district has its peculiarities of clay, finish, shape and color. The samples are arranged here in groups ticketed with the son rous Spanish names of the provinces from which they come.

the provinces from which they come.

The maguay plant is to the peon what the bamboe is to the East Indian, what the occas paim is to the South Sea Islander. From it he makes his whiskey, which he calls purque, or als door mais, his lasso, his purse or his sometime. The punt itself and samples of the hundred and one useful though that are make from it are exhibited at the fair. The basket making and weaving display a wonderful amount of digital completeness but no artistic combination.

This week the management will present each lafy visiting the fair with a souvenir consisting of a set of miniature plates, jurs and bowls of secution Maxican maguacture, fac-similes of the household ittenells of the natives, which are valued as bignly for toys by the Mexican babies as similar toys are by American boys and girls.

PRAYING FOR YOUNG MEN. The week of prayer for young men and for the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world began yesterday, special services being held in this city at the Association Building, Twenty-thirdst, and at the various branches, and also in Several churches.

THE COURT CALENDARS TO-DAY. SUPREME COURT-CRAMBERS-Third Monday Motion ender.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Bookstaver, J.
No. 1.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FART I.—Before Allen, J.—
Nos. 1986, 1994, 1927, 1985, 1908, 1662, 1985, 1769, 1718,
1682, 1387, 1748, 1993, 1816, 1646.
CITY COURT—TRIAL TRIM—PART II.—Before Hall J.—Nos.
397, 398, 308, 1534, 1285, 359, 377, 1929, 391, 1787, 378, 422,
357, 2, 300, 394, 391, 718, 809, 179, 757, 797.
CITY COURT—TRIAL TRIM—PART III.—Before Hyatt J.—
Nos. 700, 118, 1634, 116, 147, 109, 8, 702, 198, 241, 242, 243,
261, 61, 256, 111, 249, 249, 161, 191.
COURT OF OFEN AND TERMINER—Before Brady, J.; Assa.
Dist. Altor. Fellows—Adjourned to Nov. 17.
COURT OF GENERAL SISSIONS—PART I.—Before Recorder
Smyth and Asst. Dist. Altor. Martine.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Pleadings—11, 12, 13.
COURT OF GENERAL SISSIONS—PART IL—Before Judge
Cowing and Assistant District Attorney Party.—No. 1.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Pleadings—11, 12, 13, 14.

- Weaterly Factories - Refined, 6-ve. Copper-Refi 1000. Petroleum-Refined, 6-ve. Copper-Refi 1000. Whiskey, \$1.250 \$1.24. Freights to L. Steomer, quiet.-Cotton, eds. Flour, 2s. Gran Receipts-Flour, 11,200 bils, wheat 49,500 t 12,500 bils, Osto 5,100 bils, Rec 700 bils, -Flour, 1,755 bils, wheat ... bilsh; cata, Saiges-Wheat, 382,700 bilsh. Corn. \$5,400 t

Sales - Whoat, SNI,700 bush. Corp. So,400 bush.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13. - Wheat - No. 1 Hart, SA \ \text{ASA}\ \text{4c}, No.

1 Hart Northern Facific, SSc; No. 2 Red Winter, SO.

1 White Michigan, 7vc. Corn - No. 2 42c, No. 3 41 \ \text{4c},
No. 2 Yellow, 4Sc. Oats - No. 2 White, SJ \ \text{car} \text{ASA}\ \text{Corn} - No.

2 Mixed, 30 \ \text{4c}, Canal froghts - Wheat, 4 \ \text{4c}, Corn

4 \ \text{4d}\ \text{4c}, Receipts - Fiort, bils; Wheat, So bush, corn, 35,000 bush. Canal shipments - Wheat, 65,000 bush. Corn, 150,000 bush. Berley, bush. Railroad shimments - Fiort, bils; Wheat, 21,000 bush. Corn, 35,000 bush.

BOSTON, Nov 13.—Flour, quiet: Western Saperdins, \$2.65 \$283 15. Extra, \$3.00 ob \$3.20. Patent Spring Wheats, \$4.75 \$6.500. Patent Winter Whoats, \$4.75 \$6.500. Patent Winter Whoats, \$4.75 \$6.500. Patent Winter Whoats, \$4.75 \$6.500. Corn—Steamer Yellow, 30e, Steamer Mixel, \$4.75 \$6.500. Corn—Steamer Yellow, 30e, Steamer Mixel, \$4.75 \$6.500. Shorts and Middlings-unchanged, Provisions steam W. Butter—Western Cres user, \$7.72 \$6.500. Eages—Eastern Extras, 20.0276. Recompts for the week—Flour, \$5.000 bits, 1.300 sacs, \$5.000. \$6.200.

The common and Light, \$3.00 as \$3.00. Packing and Shipping \$3.80 a 4.00. Recomple 2,160 head; shipments \$10 head.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard, 72 ke cash, November 72 kg., December, 73c. January 74c.

Profila. Nov. 13.—Corn firm light united, \$4 kg \$3.6c. No. 2 mixed, 34 kg \$4.5c. Quarter, No. 2 mixed, 36 kg \$4.5c. Quarter, No. 2 Measurer, No. 2 M

bushe Onta, 9,000 outs.

bt. Louis, Nov. 13.—Wheat steady, Sales No. 2 Red cash 74 a 974 act, Nov. 74 pc Dec. 75 pc Corn straig, No. 2 Mixes, Cash, 352 35 act, Nov. 34c, Dec. 35 pc Oats duli, No. 2 Mixed, Cash, 252 25 pc, Nov. 75 pc, Oats duli, No. 2 Mixed, Cash, 252 25 pc, Nov. 77c pc, Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 12 pc 25c, Eggs—15c, Butter-Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 12 pc 25c, Eggs—15c, Butter-Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 12 pc 25c, Eggs—15c, Butter-Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 12 pc 25c, Eggs—15c, Butter-Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 12 pc 25c, Eggs—15c, Butter-Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 12 pc 25c, Eggs—15c, Butter-Creamery, 25 25 pc, Dairy, 15 pc, Dairy, 1